Machinery.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GAUGES. A very lew prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

Bnilding Alateriale.

COFING SLATES.—R. PRINCE, Agent for the celebrated "EVERETT QUARRY." Pa.
For "FLAT" and "FITCH" ROOFS.
For samples address No. 38 Regional-st. New York

Water Enre.

BERGEN HEIGHTS WATER-CURE (lately kept by Dr. E. J. LORWENTHAL), situated on the adea, one mile (by stage) from Hoboken ferry, will be opened latients and Guesta on MONDAY, June 4. Arrangements made with eminent Hydropathiest in New-York as Visiting Consulting Physicians.

Hrs. C. L. SMALLEY, M. D. (late associate with Dr. Trail),

CHESTNUT SPRINGS WATER-CURE, at CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY-For the treatment of all chronic and obstinate diseases. This institution has no rival in beauty, convenience and healthiness of location in the purity of its numerous springs of water and all local advantages, and is now confessedly the leading and most successful Hydropathic institution in this country. Dr. JOSEPH A. WEDER, Resident Physician.

DR. E. J. LOWENTHAL'S WATER-CURE

SARATOGA WATER-CURE—Is now OPEN for Guests and Patlents. Great improvements have been for Guesta and Patients. Great improvements have be ade. Boarders accommodated at ressonable rates. Send N. BEDOSTHA, M. D.

Steamboats and Railroads.

DAY BOAT for ALBANY and TROY—Steamer METAMORA from foot of Jay-st. every Tuesday, Thurs-sy and Satorday, at 7 a. m.

DAY BOAT for ALBANY.—Steamer ARME-NIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, foot of Harrison at., at 7 o'clock a. m. FOR NEW-HAVEN—By steamers ELM CITY from Peck-slip at 3 p. m. and TRAVELER at 11 p. m., ar-

DAILY LINE for GLEN COVE and ROS-LYN, stopping at BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK and BANDS POINT.—The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will have Ph. No. 52 East Rivor, (James Slip), EVERY AFTER-NOON at 4p. m. Returning, leave Roslyn at 6:39 and Glen Gore at 7:15 a. m., arrivos in New York at 0 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—Landing at ORIENT and GREENFORT each way—The CATALINE will leave Observe Fig. E. R., every TUESDAY, "HURSDAY and SAT-UROAT at 6 p. m. Freight taken. G. W. Charles, Agent-

FOR BRIDGEPORT-Fare 50 cents.-The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peckally, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon priving in time to connect with Nangatuck and Housstonian

New-York Daily Tribune.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

Seven Days' Later Intelligence.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

Mr. Greeley at the Mines.

From The Leavenworth Times (Extra), June 20.

From The Learenworth Times (Extra), June 20.

In the storm and bluster of last night, there came tidings of great riches found in western Kansas.

The mines are! proving Imore glorious than was ever dreamed of in a boundless wealth.

Horace Greeley safely arrived in the Express at Denver City, going through in SIX DAYS AND TWENTY-THREE HOURS.

The Express to this city made the trip in Eight DAYS, and were detained one day through a slight accident. \$2,500 were received by Smoot & Russell; \$1,000 to them, the rest in Eastern consignments.

Mr. Williams left here on the 30th of May, spent some time in the diggings, and returned on the 19th of June.

June.
Great gold discoveries had been made at the JackGreat gold discoveries had been made at the JackGreat gold discoveries have forely had not visited. It
is thought they will equal the Gregory diggings. Other
rich discoveries have also been made.
Smoot & Russell received \$512 worth of "the ore"
from the Jackson diggings. They also have other
salendid specimens.

splendid specimens.

Jones & Russell start a mail and express every Tues-

Jones & Russell start a mail and express every Tuesday. They will soon put on daily coaches. This is the best way of getting to the mines.

The expresses will make the round trip in two weeks. Eastern exchanges will make particular notice of this important fact—also, that Mr. Greeley's flattering reports only relate to the Gregory diggings, while others equally rich he has not yet visited.

Mr. Greeley gave'a man \$100 to pick him out a good claim on which to work. He was delighted with the country, and meant to remain there some days.

country, and meant to remain there some days.

[This extra also contained the statement of Messrs Greeley, Richardson and Villard, which we print else

where.-Ed. Trib.] where.—Ed. Trib.]

From a Second Edition of The Leavenworth Times (Extra).

Times Office, June 20—2 p. m.

A few hours since we published a large extra Times,
containing a most satisfactory statement from Horace

Greeley, A. D. Richardson and Henry Villard / Times correspondent, in reference to the immense gold de-posits at the Gregory Diggings, and the general richess of the whole gold district.

Of these extras we have sold two thousand copies,

and as the demand is so large for new information we take pleasure in issuing another extra which will be found to contain equally encouraging and flattering re-

Ports.

The express from the mines which arrived last The express from the mines which arrived last night would have made the trip in seven days had it not been for an accident which happened near Station Twelve on last Thursday. The coaches were going at a swift rate, while thousands of Buffale swarmed on the plains and in the road. A herd happened to pass directly in front of the mules who took fright and ran.

The driver dropped the reins and immed for the The driver dropped the reins and jumped for the mules. He caught the harness, but they dragged him mules. He caught the harness, but they along as though he was a feather.

B. D. Wilhams was in the coach and strove to catch

he reins.

In this he partially succeeded, but the infuriated animals paid no heed to the check and dashed madly toward a precipice. Mr. Williams, seeing that his life depended on getting from the coach, made as careful a depended on getting from the coach, made as careful a leap as possible. He was caught, however, by the wheels, which passed over his legs and one arm, inflicting a painful though not severe injury on the latter.

In a few moments, unles, coach and all rolled over the steep declivity. Marvellous to state, neither animals nor coach was injured, though two of the former made good their escape. It took a day to catch the

The express route to the mines is now fully established, and the trip either way is made in ten days.

Fare \$125. These expresses make the journey one of great pleasure and actual comfort.

The Buffalo along the roue swarm in countless

herds.

We let our correspondents tell their own stories in regard to the gold district, concerning which it were now rank atheism to croak "humbug."

Written especially for The Times.

DESVER CITY, June 11, 1859. Desven City, June 11, 1850.

I have but time to write you a short note. My trip to the mountains has been perfectly satisfactory in its results. The amount of gold taken out at the Gregory diggings is almost fabulous. Yet I have seen it and I The yield of gold must soon be increased to immense

proportions. I never could have believed the half of what I now know if I had not made a personal exami-

I do not doubt that this region is full of ravines and gullies equally rich to those known as the Gregory Diggings. In fact, gentlemen here in whom I can rely have given me such practical evidence as to make feelish to doubt.

I am perfectly satisfied with this whole region, and so far from thinking it a humbug, I believe its real wealth has never been half understood or portrayed. The great results that have accrued from a few weeks' labor, with imperfect implements, can only be taken as a faint indication of what will be developed with proper appliances and a better experience. I am satisfied that in Pike's Peak we have a new California I would close these general remarks with a few practical suggestions: 1st. What is now known of this country will induce

let. What is now known of this country will induce an immense emigration. Every emigrant should supply himself with an outfit for six months.

2d. Those who come here should make up their minds to hard work. They should spend some weeks in prospecting, till, at least, they strike a good lead. This cannot be done without a stock of provisions—everything here commanding an enormous price.

3d. No person should think of starting for the mines after September. The snows will probably set in here by October, and the mining, in a great measure, must cease.

4th. This is no country for drones. Mining is hard work; and, all who propose coming here should make up their minds to suffer and endure.

5th. These who are doing well where they are, I should advise to remain. There are thousands here already who have, as yet, been unable to find paying claims, and many thousands must fail and suffer.

6th. The reports of those who purport to have been at or explored the mines, without any fortunate results, must be received with caution. As a general thing this class of men are imposters, and never saw the

mines.

—In conclusion, I would say that the people need provisions, saw-mills, machinery of various kinds, and mining tools, with most everything essential to social comfort. I have been greatly pleased with the class of men I have found and with the character of the country. And it is indisputable that a large and pros-perous Free State will soon arise at the base of these rand and rugged mountains.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Denver City, June 10, 1859.

About an hour has elapsed since I returned from my second exension into the mountains in company with Horsee Greeley. This trip I did not make under as favorable circumstances as the first one. I met with

favorable circumstances as the first one. I met with a variety of accidents, among which a severe sprain of my left wrist, in consequence of my being thrown and cragged by the mule I rode, is not the least. Worn out as I am bodily, I yet propose to give you a brief account of the incidents and results of this journey. We started early on Tuesday morning, and after having crossed the Platte on the Auraria Ferry, reached the foot of the mountains in less than two hours. Mr. Williams, the Superintendent of the Express Company, had very kindly placed one of the Express Company's coaches at the disposal of the excursion party and accompanied it personally so as to secure the greatest possible speed and comfort to all participants.

From the river crossing up to the base of the Table mountains and through the beautiful valley interven ing between the latter and the first range of the Park mountains, we found the road and adjoining natural meadows literally covered with trains of gold-hunters, herds, camps, ranches, etc., all of which had sprung up only during the last cight days.

ners, camps, ranches, etc., an owner and sprang ponly during the last eight days.

Both banks of Clear Creek, which we reached after fifteen miles travel, we found lined with hundreds of wagons and tents, and thousands of grazing animals. Among the inhabitants of these extemporized canvass towns a number of fair ones in "bloomer" figured

most conspicuously.

The news of Mr. Greeley's proposed visit to the diggings had out-traveled us, and when we reached the right bank of the Creek, a large crowd greeted the arrival of the distinguished editor with a chorus of hearty

Clear Creek, naturally of extreme swiftness, turbu-Clear Creek, naturally of extreme swiftness, turbu-lence and depth, had experienced a considerable in-crease of its natural mightiness, in consequence of heavy rains in the mountains, and crossing with the coaches became, therefore, entirely impracticable. We accordingly saddled our mules and plunged simul-taneously into the Creek.

Old Horace, although seriously hurt below his left knee, by the accident mentioned in my last letter, never faltered, but spurred his mule and made against the current. As the water reached our animals bellies, and finally rose up to our knees and thighs, and

corrent. As the water reached our animals belies, and finally rose up to our knees and thighs, and Horace yet stood the ground, the spectators could not help bursting into another enthusiastic cheering, which was kept up until the entire party had safely landed on

e opposite side. After this exciting scene, the effects of which, in the shape of dreached garments, were soon obliterated by the unbroken rays of the sun, we continued our journey

shape of drenched garments, were soon obliterated by the unbroken rays of the sun, we continued our journey up the valley, which, extending in a north-westerly direction, was likewise dotted with the canvas abodes of individuals left behind by parties of gold-seckers for the purpose of herding the eattle and watching other property.

This Valley is undoubtedly destined to witness the rise of a second Sacramento City on its fertile ground. Its location, right at the base of the second range of mountains; its accessibility from all the points, and particularly from Denver City, from which it is at least sixteen miles to the diggings, all tend to make the rapid growth of a large town more than probable.

From the ascent of the first mountain, which can boast of the pleasant feature of an all but perpendicular hight of at least sixteen hundred feet, to the diggings, the road consists of a succession of ups and downs of great steepness. The ravines—they hardly deserved the name of mountains—separating the several mountains, were generally covered with a luxuriant growth of pine and mountain grass, while the com-

eral mountains, were generally covered with a luxuriant growth of pine and mountain grass, while the commanding peaks themselves were covered with heavy quartz and granite boulders.

Mr. Greeley did not find the saddle as comfortable as the editorial tripod. He soon experienced the fatigue and soreness of green equestrians, and he greeted the camping hour at noon and in the evening with unmistakable satisfaction. His aforementioned sufferings to the contrary notwithstanding, he proved himself a very genial traveling companion, whose inexhaustible stock of god humor and wit, tended to alleviate the hardships of the trip to a large extent.

genial traveling companion, whose inexhausible stock of good humor and wit, tended to alleviate the hardships of the trip to a large extent.

The distance from Denver to the diggings being over 40 miles, and the road ragged to an extraordinary degree, we did not arrive in the valley of the Rallston Fork of Clear Creek, along which Gregory's diggings are located until 9 o'clock next morning. Immediately after our arrival, we set out upon a tour of inspection of the various mines, the result of which you will find embodied in the accompanying comprehensive and well-authenticated statement.

I merely wish to add, that since my first visit at least 15 more sluices have been completed, and 20 more paying leads struck, along which hundreds of claims have been taken. The majority of the latter are, however, not yet worked, on account of the want of blasting means. I estimate the quantity of gold turned out to be at least \$3,500 a day.

Mr. Greeley expressed the firm belief that in two months there would be some five hundred sluices in running order, and by dint of which the yield of dust was to reach \$150,000 per week.

In the evening Mr. Greeley addressed an assemblage of some three thousand miners—about one-half of the entire number new working and prospecting in Rallston

In the evening Mr. Greeky andreseed an assumous of some three thousand miners—about one-half of the entire number now working and prospecting in Rallston Valley. He spoke on the gold resources of the country, giving his opinion as to their origin and quantitative and qualitative extent, advocated the speedy organization of a community of State, and admonished his hearers to be temperate in their habits of life, spurn groggeries and gambling hells, and wound up by wishing them all the very best success in their mining

He was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic ap-Mr. Williams, the superintendent of the Express

Mr. Williams, the superintendent of the Express Company, succeeded him in some eloquent and logical remarks, in the course of which he took occasion to refer to the willingness of the Company he represented to facilitate the intercourse of the miners with the States at the lowest possible rates. He explained the arrangements made by the Company for the shipment of dost, transportation of mails, &c, all of which were received with evident gratification by the audience.

A. D. Richardson, esq. of The Boston Journal, and Judge Smith, then followed in a few humerous remarks, after the delivery of which the meeting dissolved.

solved.

A short time before dinner on the following day we took the back track and reached this place without any accident happening to any one, except the writer of these lines, in the aiready mentioned manner.

Mr. Greeley will spend some eight or ten days in this

The Constitutional Convention, after perfecting a permanent organization and appointing committee on the different heads of the Convention, adjourned on the morning we lett for the mountains (7th inst.) until the

first Monday in August.

The arrivals from the States have averaged severa hundred per day for the last seventy-two hours.

This is the statement we publish elsewhere, signed by Mr. Greeley and his fellow traveler.

THE KANSAS GOLD MINES.

From The Rocky Mountain News, Extra. June 11. GREGORY'S DIGGINGS, near Clear Creek. In the Rocky Mountains, June 5, 1850.

The undersigned, none of them miners, nor directly interested in mining, but now here for the express purpose of ascertaining and setting forth the truth with regard to a subject of deep and gen eral interest, as to which the widest and wildest diversity of assertion and opinion is known to exist.

unite in the following statement: We have this day personally visited nearly all the mines or claims already opened in this valley (that of a little stream running into Clear Creek at this point); have witnessed the operation of digging, transporting, and washing the vein-stone (a partially decomposed, or rotten quartz, running in regular veins from south-west to north-east, between shat tered walls of an impure granite), have seen the gold plainly visible in the riffles of nearly ever sluice, and in nearly every pan of the rotten quart washed in our presence; have seen gold, (bu rarely) visible to the naked eye, in pieces of th quartz not yet fully decomposed, and have ob tsined from the few who have already sluices in operation accounts of their several products, as

ZEIGLER, SPAIN & Co., from South Bend, Ind. have run a since, with some interruptions, for the last three weeks; they are four in company, with one hired man. They have taken out a little over 3,000 penny-weights of gold, estimated by them as worth at leas;

\$3,000: their first day's work produced \$21; their highest was \$495.

SOFRIS, HINDERSON & Co., from Farmington, Ind., have run their sluice rix days in all, with four mence to dig, one to carry, and two to wash. Four days last week produced \$607; Monday of this week \$250; no further reported. They have just put in a second sluice, which only began to run this morning.

FOOTE & SIMMONS, from Chicago: One sluice, run four days; two former days produced \$40; two latter promised us, but not received.

DEFREES & Co., from South Bend, Ind., have run a small sluice eight days, with the following results: a small sluice eight days, with the following results:
First day, \$66; second day, \$80; third day, \$35;
fourth day, \$305 (the four following days were promised us, but, by accident, failed to be received). Have
just so d half their claim (a full claim is 50 feet by 100)

tor \$2,500.

SHEARS & Co., from Fort Calboun, Nebraska, have run one sluice two hours the first part of al day: produced \$30; second (first fall) day, \$343; third (to-day), \$510; all taken from within three feet of the surfacevain a foot wide on the surface; widened to 18 inches at a depth of three feet. BROWS & Co., from De Kalb Co., Ind., have been

one week on their claim; earry their dirt half a mile; have worked their sluice a day and a half; produced \$250; have taken out quartz specimens containing from 50 cents to \$13 each in gold—vein from 8 to 10

feet wide.

Casto, Kendall. & Co., from Butler Co., Iowa reached Denver, March 25; drove the first wagon to these diagongs; have been here five weeks; worked first on a claim, on which they ran a sluice but one day, produced \$225; sold their claim for \$2,500; are now working a claim on the Hunter lead; have only sluiced one (this) day; three men employed; produced \$35. BATES & Co. one sluice, run half a day; produced

COLMAN, KING & Co., one sluice, run half a day;

produced \$75.

Shokt's & Collier, bought claims seven days since of Casto, Kendall & Co., for \$2,560; \$500 down, and the balance as fast as taken out. Have not yet got our sluices in operation. Mr. Dean, from Iowa, on the 6th inst., washed from a single pan of dirt taken from the claim, \$17.80. Have been offered \$10,000 for the deliver.

S. G. Jones & Co., from Eastern Kansas, have run our sluices two days, with three men; yield \$225 per day. Think the quartz generally in this vicinity is gold-hearing. Have never seen a piece crushed that cid not yield gold.

A. P. WRIGHT & Co., from Elkhart Co., Ind. Sluice but just in operation; have not yet ascertained its pro-jucts. Our claim prospects from 25 cents to \$1 25 to the pap.

the pan.

John H. Gregory, from Gordon County, Georgia.

Left home last season, on route for Fraser River; was
detained by a succession of accidents at Fort Laramie,
and wintered there. Meanwhile heard of the discoveries of gold on the South Platte, and started on a prospecting tour on the Eastern slope of the Rocky Monntains early in January. Prospected in almost every
valley, from the Cache la Poure Creek to Pike's Peak, tracing many streams to their sources. Earl May, arrived on Clear Creek, at the foot of the me Peak, tracing many streams to their sources. Early in May, arrived on Clear Creek, at the foot of the mountains, 30 miles south-east of this place; there fell in with the Defrees & Zeigler Indiana Companies, and William Fouts of Missouri. We all started up Clear Creek, prospecting; arrived in this vicinity May 6; the ice and snow prevented us from prospecting far below the surface, but the first pan of surface dirt on the original Gregory claim yielded \$4. Eucouraged by this anccess, we all staked out claims, found the lead, consisting of burnt quartz, resembling the Georgia mines, in which I had previously worked. Snow and ice prevented the regular working of the lead till May 16, From then until the 23d I worked it five days with two bands—result \$972. Soon after, I sold my two claims for \$21,000, the parties buying to pay me, after deducting their expenses, all they take from the claims to the amount of \$500 per week, until the whole is paid. Since that time I have been prospecting for other parties at about \$200 per day. Have struck another lead on the opposite side of the valley, from which I washed \$14 out of a single pan.

Some forty or fifty sluices commenced, are not

Some forty or fifty sluices commenced, are not yet in operation, but the owners inform us that their "prospecting" shows from 10 cents to \$5 to the pan. As the "leads" are all found on the hills, many of the miners are constructing trenches to carry water to them, instead of building their sluices in the ravines, and carrying the dirt thither in wagons or sacks. Many persons who have come here without provisions or money are compelled to work as common laborers, at from \$1 to \$3 per day and board until they can procure means of sustenance for the time necessary to prospecting, building sluices, etc. Others, not finding gold the third day, or disliking the work necessary to obtaining it, leave the mines in disgust after a very short trial, declaring there is no gold here in pay-ing quantities. It should be remembered that the discoveries made thus far are the result of but five

In nearly every instance the gold is estimated by the miners as worth \$20 per ounce, which, for gold collected by quicksilver, is certainly a high valuation, though this is undoubtedly of very great The reader can reduce the estimate if he sees fit. We have no data on which to act in the premises.

The wall-rock is generally shattered, so that it, like the vein-store, is readily taken out with the pick and shove!. In a single instance only did we hear of wall-rock too hard for this.

Of the vein-stone, probably not more than one-half is so decomposed that the gold can be washed from it. The residue of the quartz is shoveled out of the sluices, and reserved to be crushed and washed hereafter. The miners estimate this as equally rich with that which has "rotted," so that the gold may be washed from it; hence, that they realize, as yet, but half the gold dug by them. This seems probable, but its truth remains to be tested.
It should be borne in mind that, while the miners

here now labor under many obvious disadvantages, which must disappear with the growth of their experience and the improvement of their now rude machinery, they at the same time enjoy advantages which cannot be retained indefinitely, ner rendered universal. They are all working very near a small mountain stream, which affords them an excellent supply of water for washing at a very cheap rate; and, though such streams are very common here, the leads stretch over rugged hills and considerable mountains, down which the vein-stone must be carried to water, at a serious cost. It does not seem probable that the thousands of claims already made or being made on these leads can be worked so profitably in the average as those already in operation. We hear already of many who have worked their claims for days (by panning) without having "raised the color," as the phrase is-that is, without having found any gold whatever. sume thousands are destined to encounter lasting and utter disappointment, quartz veins which bear ne gold being a prominent feature of the geology of

all this region.

We cannot conclude this statement without protesting most carnestly against a renewal of the in-fatuation which impelled thousands to rush to this region a month or two since, only to turn back before reaching it, or to hurry away immediately after, more hastly than they came. Gold-mining is a business which eminently requires of its votaries capital, experience, energy, endurance, and in which the bighest qualities do not always command these mountains as rich in gold as that in which we write, and there probably are many; but, up to this hour, we do not know that any such have been discovered. There are said to be five thousand people already in this ravine, and hundreds more pouring into it daily. Tens of thousands more have been passed by us on our rapid journey to this place, or heard of as on their way hither by other routes. For all these, nearly every pound of provisions and supplies of every kind must be hauled by teams from the Missouri River, some 700 miles distant, over roads which are mere trails, crossing countless unbridged watercourses, always steepbanked and often miry, and at times so swollen by rains as to be utterly impassable by wagons. Part of this distance is a desert, yielding grass, wood, and water only at intervals of several miles, and then very scantily. To attempt to cross this desert on foot is madness—suicide—murder. To cross it with teams in midsummer, when the watercourses are mainly dry, and the grass enten up, is possible only to those who know just where to look for grass and water, and where water must be carried along to preserve life. A few months hence-probably by the middle of October-this whole Alpine region will be snowed under and frozen ap, so as to put a stop to the working of sluices if not to mining altogether. There, then, for a period of at least six months, will be neither employment, food nor shelter within

five hundred miles for the thousands pressing hither under the delusion that gold may be picked up here like pebbles on the sea-shore, and that when they arrive here, even though without provisions or money, their fortunes are made. Great disappointment, great suffering, are inevitable; few can escape the latter who arrive at Denver City after September without ample means to support them in a very dear country, at least through a long Win-ter. We charge those who manage the telegraph not to diffuse a part of our statement without giving substantially the whole; and we beg the press gen-erally to unite with us in warning the whole people sgainst another rush to these gold mines, as ill-advised as that of last Spring-a rush sure to be followed like that by a stampede, but one far more destructive of property and life.

Respectfully,

A D RICHARDSON,

HENRY VILLARD

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

CALIFORNIA.

\$2,000,000 in Gold.

The United States Mail steamship Moses Taylor, Jno. McGowan, commanding, left Aspinwall, June 19, at 121 o'clock s. m., with the mails, passengers and treasure, which left San Francisco at 11 a. m., on the 6th inst., and arrived at her wharf vesterday (Sunday) noon, thus making the trip from San Francisco to New-York, after deducting three hours difference of time, in the extraordinarily short space of 19 days and 22 hours, the shortest time ever achieved via Pan-

The Pacific Mail steamship Golden Age. Com. Watkins, arrived at Panama on the morning of the 18th, with 823 passengers, and specie, as follows:

 From San Francisco for New-York
 \$2,033,688-15

 From San Francisco for Panama
 10,940-16

 From San Francisco for Panama
 333,649-06

 From San Francisco for Fogland
 333,649-06

 Silver from Acapulco for England
 275,663-82
 The steamship Washington, Capt. Welsh, arrived at Panama on the 12th inst., in 13 days from Valpa-

raiso, and left next day for San Francisco The United States steam frigate Roanoke, Flag offier McCluncy, and sloop-of-war St. Louis, were at

Aspinwall-all well. The sloops-of-war Vardalia and St. Marys were at

Lieut, Lambert, United States Navy, died on board he Cyane, at Point Yeasos, on the 27th ult.
On the 21st, at noon, be arded brig Romance, loading

off Nevazza, with guane, for Baltimore. On the 13th inst., Thomas Jackson, second steward of the Golden Age, while in a fit of temperary insan-

ty jumped overboard and was drowned. The United States Mail steemship, Capt. Maury left Aspinwall, same time as the Moses Taylor, for

New-LOIR AND Man			
The following is	the ti	reasure list of the	Moses
Taylor:			
American Exc. Bank.	150 000	Newstadter Bros	£23,200
Botcher & Bro	15,000	Joseph Nickerson & Co.	5,000
Barnes & Park	2 500	John B. Newton & Co.	22,621
Bush & Wilder		Peter Naylor	10,000
Bush & Wilder	9 020	J. G. Parker & Son	8,000
E. Bulkley & Sons	7 200	E Pavenstedt & Co	3,000
Conroy & O'Connor	21 1224	Richard Patrick	70,000
H. Coan & Co		James Patrick	95,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.		Ross Falconer & Co	21,374
Chas. W. Crosby		S. G. Reid & Co	15.000
Clark & Wilbur			14,000
J. H. Coghill		Riessen & Simmons	33.600
Duncan Sherman & Co.		A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	21,000
De Witt Kittle & Co		Roberts, Morrison & Co.	20,000
Eppirger & Co	15,000	N. A. Rogers	B2,995
Z. Ernstein Bro	8,253	J. Stranss, Bres. & Co.	2,000
Freeman & Co	111,121	J. Stanwood	56,000
J. Goldsmith & Co	20,000	Wm. Seligman & Co	24,100
H. E. Giffin & Co	2,400	Scholle Bros	40,000
H secomb Bros	14,156	Truafe, McCahill & Co.	
Wm. Hoge & Co		Treadwell & Co	26,000
Howland & Aspinwall.		J. B. Weir & Co	23,643
Thea J Hand & Co		Weiller, Bros. & Co	3,548
Bent Haynes		William & Gulon	2,000
Henry Heatings	2 682	Wells, Fargo & Co	351,000
Wm Hiller & Co		Order	64,298
J. Heller & Bro	14,700		
Janson, Boud & Co	8,5890	Tetal	2,033,688
Jennings & Brewster		From Aspinson	
Eugene, Kelly & Co	129,306	J. F. Joy	#2,493
John E. Lodge	16,121	J. J. Fischer & Suns	400
Alex. M. Lawrence	10,600	W. E. Sibell	
R. Mender & O. Adams		Henry J. Kerner	2,000
Reuben Meader	4,000	Order	2,056

Metropoistan Bauk 22,625 We tender our thanks to H. T. Bullay, esq., Purser of the Moses Taylor, and to Freeman & Co.'s and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Expresses for the prompt delivery of California papers.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS. From Our Own Correspondent. SAN FRANCISCO, June 6, 1859. The two principal items of news by this mail are the

ightness of the money market and the stampede from The strong probability of war in Europe has induced many of the European capitalists who have capital in this city to order its transmission to Europe, and the consequence is that day before yesterday (to-Jay is

Monday was the tightest "steamer day name we give to the business day preceding the sailing of the Panams mail steamer) that has been seen or a long time. Money was in demand at 24 and 3 per cent per month, on the best security, and not easily obtained at that. The miners are leaving Fraser River in large bers, declaring that the mines there are worked out and have no future. The value of property in Victoria

has fallen greatly, and many of the houses built within the last years are vacant. It is admitted now that Bultish Columbia must derive all, or nearly all its imu igrants from England and Scotland.

The steamer Santa Cruz sailed for Mazatlan some ays since with arms for Pesqueira, who has become he Dictator of North-Western Mexico. A Scotchman named Douglas, a foolish, indiscreet fellow is acting as

his agent here.

The Mint coined \$830,000 in five days of last week, the largest coinage ever made in so short a space of

me, it is said.
The letter of Horace Greeley to THE TRIBUNE, AB-The letter of hornce threeley to The TRIBUSE, Abcouncing his intention to visit California, has been
unbrished by a number of the papers here, and several
f them have suggested that a public reception be
riven to him. The Alta California says:

We look upon the visit of Mr. Greeley as an event that will
take of no inconsiderable benefit to California. Occapying the

rove of no inconsiderable benefit to California. Occapying the soliton which he does as chief editor of one of the leading journals of the United States, and being, besides a man whose powerful abilities enable him to exercise a potent influence over the soliton had, the information which he will obtain from his own revenue observation concerning the real resources of California, and her importance to the rest of the Union, will prove of incalculate feature benefit to the Scate and to the people of this section of the Facilie coast."

Several hundred Chinamen were forcibly expelled you the town of Hornitos in Marinosa County, week-

fore last. The Indian boy, ten years of age, who set fire to the

The Hoden boy ten years of act, who are the bound of E. A. Stevenson, in Tehama County, and thus caused the death of Mrs. Stevenson and her three children, and Mrs. Kronk and her two children, was hanged by the people. An Indian boy of about the same age, kept as a servant by a family in the town of Red Bluffs, having been sent out on an errand, and e returning when expected, was sought for, and was und lying in the road near town with a bullet hole The people of Tehama County have petitioned Gov.

eller to send up some soldiers, to exterminate the dians in that neighborhood. 'It is said that the ribes still living there in the mountains instigated the burning of Stevenson's house. The Sacramento Bee sks: "Even if the old Indians were the instigators of this deed.

asks:

"Even if the old Indians were the instigators of this deed, what else could be expected from them after the motocronsly inhuman manner in which the people of Colora had treated them." It was in that vieinity that the whites were paying premiums a few months ago for Indian scalps. The Temaka Gazette says:

"If it be taken into consideration that no treaty has ever been entered into between the United States and any tribe this side of the Humboldt, it will be no longer a matter of surprise that the various war, skirmishes, steeling propensities and deproductions greatedly carried on, are of constant confurence. They, course, are fighting for what to as would be our hearth stores and our houses; their lands and hunting grounds have been taken from them by the force of might, and no one has ever aid an equivalent would be rendered them which would actisfy them for the loss. What other resource have they had botto small hand when their agoney and children were cruelly murdered by the braze company of men who recently went out to fight them, no other treads could be expected than that the time would come when the lintocent would suffer with the guilty. Lamentable at the fact is, if has already transpired, and we are greatly sirile distributions in one remedy, but it cannot be considered justificable on the ground of strict and impartial justice. We can think of no remedy that would obviate the coming events; nother would we wish to avoid the cataerrophe which must necessarily away the mountains and valleys of their red inhabitants, but shihough we cannot do so, yet he course will not be any more correct on that account."

Divorces were granted, day before yesterday, in the Tematical in the best properties of the properties of the course will not be early more correct on that account."

Divorces were granted, day before yesterday, in the

Margaret A. Carrol agt. Jea. A. Carrol. H. E. Aud-reen agt. John Anderson, Nathan'el Blackstone agt. Josephine M. Blackstone. Carharine Hart agt. Joseph Hart. Marcus Harioe agt. Flina Hartse. August C. Teitman agt. Sephia Teitman. Mary A. Flaher agt. F. W. Fasher

Mary A. Fisher act. F. W. Fisher

The examination of the witnesses in the New Almaden case has again been commenced. Jacob P. Loese, one of the oldest American pioneers in California, was called to the witness stand, a few days since an item. den case has again been commenced. Jacob P. Loene, once of the oldest American pioneers in Caifornia, was called to the following effect, as reported in The Alia.

"In the hast days of November, or the first of Docember, 1845, the witness took dimer at the house of Dos Andres Castillero, in Santa Clara, in-company with Padra Real, Serie Rob-le and others. While they were at the table, the best said he had found some one, and if it should turn out to be what he supposed it to be, his fortime would be made. The greats asked what kind of ore it was, and Don Andres replied that he thought it was quick-silver. With that he ordered a servant to bring it some of the ore, which was just like the create chimabar now obtained from the mine. Castil evo directed he a read to bring it some of the ore, which was just like the create chimabar now obtained from the mine. Castil evo directed he areas to pulsarias several pieces of the ore, then to bring it into the dining point, with a bulker the full of the coals and at tumbler of water. The servant did so, and then Don Andres three come of the powder upon the coals. After the lapse of a few minutes, he sprint died it little water on the coals and them held the empty tumbler, mouth downwards, over the times. These fromes proved to be quickellers little jobules of which some condensed and collected on the sides of the glass. It was then established that a quicksilver raine had been discovered in the District of Santa Clara. Not long after that, Señor Castillers sent a vial of the quick-liver and a letter amounteing it officers entire to a provide the provide and a letter amounteing it officers with a quick liver and a letter amounteing the discovery of the mine to Don Guadampe Vallego, at that time Commondate General de la Fronters de l'Nove.

In the course of the examination, some interesting information was elicited in regard to a visit made by Castillero to Gri. Sutter, also the meet to be officed the recountry. In company with Castillero was commonded to the provide and pro

the nervous system opposite, or in polar opposition to somnambulism; and he thinks that he has discovered a philosophical or scientific explanation of clairvoy-arce. He says that he has been acquainted with thirty semnambulists, and has kept some of them in his castle (Castle Reisenberg, near Vienna) for months at a time.

The Mariposa Gazette says that since the exclusion

of foreign coin from the market, a want has been felt for half dimes and three-cent pieces. California will have to use that sort of coin after a while, though people will resist their introduction as long as possible.

The same paper speaks thus of a new quartz mill in

The same paper speaks thus of a new quartz mill in that county:

"The Benton quartz mill, recently erected by Col, Fremont upon the Merced River, at Ridley's Ferry, is altogether the most perfect mill in its operation, probably, in the State. It is well worth visitors. A small turbine wheel runs 16 heavy stamps with a rapidity exceeding that of any steam power we have ever seen appried for the same purpose. The machinery in every respectacems perfect. It pounds away day and night, reducing between 25 and 30 tuns of quarts every 24 hours sufficiently to obtain the finest gold in amalgamation. The works may be extended almost indefinitely at a comparative small cast, as water power, created by damning of the Merced, a short distance above the mill, is animated the greater pathon of the year."

The Territorial Enterprise, published at Genoa, Carson Valley, says:

The Territorial Enterprise, published at Genos, Carson Valley, says:

"The law of mightlis the only law which has heretofore prevailed in this portion of the territory. The modes operandi heretofore, when one party held adont or civil claim scalest another, has been to gather his friendly hosts around him, outer upon and by force take possession of his premises. In the absence of any and all law whatever, we have no reflections to offer concerning this summary method of procedure, only simply to express our regret that circumstances should clothe such proceedings in the garb of justice." The trained elephants are drawing full houses, and are the most successful amusement in the city at pres-

ent.

The New-Orleans Opera Troupe with Miss Rosalic Durand, Miss Georgia Hodeon, and Mr. Lyster as the chief singers, are performing at Magnire's Opera House. The women are good-looking, but poor singers; and the same may be said of the men, except time they are not good-looking.

Good servant girls are still in demand here. There is no place like Culifornia for women who can take

Good servant girls are still in demand here. There is no place like California for women who can take care of themselves. The Yreka Union says there are only about fifty unmarried ladies over twelve years of age in Siskiyou County, which contains probably a population of 10,000.

A correspondent of The Bulletin writes thus from Victoria:

"Hisiserto we have always had something on which to build hope for the future, but we have nearly run out of that kind of capital. At one time the great desideratum was to have the water fall in the river; at another, to have the was the thing. Again, the great bugbear was the tririble Winter—that once passed all would be well Spring would open avenues to the Upper Fraser. Then, would be gold in such abundance that immigration would again set in, business revive, and our highest hopes be realized. Well, the river fell and has risen again; the Winter came, and passed away. The Upper Fraser has been visited and propected by thousands of hardy and experienced miners; provisions in all parts of the mines are now cheap; freight to four thops in failten from \$100 to \$1\$ per too, and passage from \$400 to \$1\$ the most are now the passed and of miners, who find nothing in the country to induce them to stay therein. The man who can find ground for faith in the face of all this, every steamer from the mines brings a load of miners, who find nothing in the country to induce them to stay therein. The man who can find ground for faith in the face of all this, every steamer from the mines brings a load of miners, who find nothing in the country to induce them to stay therein. The man who can find ground for faith in the face of all this to perhaps, fortunate. Any addition to our mining population from California cannot in resemb to looked for, and we expect none from any other source, at present. Our immediate anxiety is to know how long our present population will remain, which cannot be long if they continue to leave as they are now doing."

deing."
The Echo du Pacifique has news from Tahiti to the 3d April. Peaceful relations reign between the French authorities and Queen Pomare. Hereafter, disputes between whites and natives are to be tried by the French tribunals. Gov. Saisset is preparing to make an exploring expedition in New Caledonia, and 25 Tahitians will accompany him as volunteers. A French sea captain, convicted of selling liquor to natives, had been fined \$250, and his stock of liquors was confis-

The Olympia Pioneer states that 32 out of 60 dele gates to the Territorial Democratic Convention are in-structed to vote for Stevens as delegate to Congress. We have dates from Portland to the 33d May. The Oregon State Legislature has been organized again.

and Gov. Whiteaker has delivered a second message, but nothing further of importance has been done. Gov. Whiteaker thus defice grammar and rhetoric in his remarks on the necessity of encouraging home

in his remarks on the necessity of encouraging home manufacture:

"The continual draughts upon the capital of the people for many of the necessaries of life which are shipped to this country is being felt by all classes of citizens. It is true there is no capital brought to the country, except what comes from the mines of our swe and neighboring States. And it is equally true that this source fails to keep up the supply for business transactions under our present system of importing all we consule. That there is a softicient amount of gold produced in this country to suswer all the transmatch demands of our people cannot be desired, but that this source now than it has been for the past several years is conceded by all. If we were to receive twice the amount we now receive from the mines, and the same system of economy should continue, the rame results would nevertheless be realized. If the would secure to correless that would any properly that Providence designed for us, we must make use of the means so abundantly withm our reach."

We have dates from Honolulu to the 7th May. The

ent of The Alia:

"The Legislature at its late session appropriated \$5,000 towar the establishment of a hospital in Honolulu and the King, yield "The Legislature at its late session appropriated \$0.000 howard the establishment of a hospital in Homolina and the King, yielding to the urgent requests of his accomplished consort, started round town with a subscription-hook to try and add to this fund. It was a nevel sight, a King begging for his subjects, but Kamelamsha did it in a kingly way, and the result was a noble subscription. Foreign residents principally were those asked to subscribe, and they did so liberally, as Homoluleans always do for sweet charity's aske." The King's subscription had amounted to about \$15,000 the last I heard of it—and this in Homolule alone. The other islands are yet to be visited, as I understand they shortly will be, by the King, when a large addition may be expected to this aiready respectable fund.

"We had a great time here the other day over the laying of the corner stone of a new Odd Fellowe Hall, on For street, near King. The day was the occasion of the fortieth annivers sy of the Order in the United States, and was obscrud here with the arrivers of a procession, a sermon, an address, singing, etc. A large andlence was present throughout, and the day was generally was wound up with a magnificent ball, which was opened by the King in person danoting with Mrs. Chas. R. Bisloop, and to which everybody and his wife were invited, and all accepted the invitation. It was declided to be the most splendid affair of the part war.

per year.

The volcano is still 'a billo,' though, having apparently sown it wild out, it does not so often go on a burst as formerly, but steadily and constantly pursues the even tenor of its way, pouring out the liquid river of fire.

Markets.

Sax Francisco, Samirday, June 4-p. m. Floor-Sales penerday of 500 bbls. Hexalf at 69, 250 do. at of 12th years and of 500 bbls. Hax. Grans—Sales of 500 bars Barley at \$1 20. Provinces—Sales at 31 25 in.

Potators—Sales at 3, 200c.
Provisions—No sales reported.
Grace lettes—Sales of 400 bags. Rio Coffee at 101c.; 30,000.
Sava at 10c.; 30 hids. New Ordents Fugar, 322 desent Thompson's
Overers, on private terms.
Coat.—121 tems sold from ship, on private terms.

Marriages. A: Grass Valley, Nevada County, May 16, J. Autorson to Gath

At Forest City, Sierra County, James Leet to Mary McCarthy, At Forest City, Sierra County, James Leet to Mary McCarthy, In Sun Francisco, June 2, by the Rev. Dr. Freik, Byron Gallup (Stockton, to Elimbeth Van Valkenburg of Herkimer County, Todd's Valley, May 30, by the Rev. J. W. Ricks, John M.

Miner to Elliza M. Mariat.

At the Mission Schoelhouse, San Josephin County, June 2. by the Rev. W. C. Curry, Stift E. Pearson to Miss Soam Willis, At Oakined, May 29, by S. B. Bell, Henry Blanken to Mrs. Dornthea Manimum of New York City.

In San Francisco May 12, before Orrin Bailey, J. P., Thomas In San Francisco May 12, before Orrin Bailey, J. P., Thomas Howells of Ohio, to Ann Lee of Caundeu, N. J.

At Michigan Bar, Sacramento County, May 13, Mr. Henderson Russell to Elliza Durfee.

At Penn Valley, Placer County, May 15, John W. Hagunin to Miss Edwa June Shelly.

In San Francisco, May 21, in the First Presbyterlan Church, by

Niss Ellins Jane Shelby.

In San Francisco, May 21, in the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Andersen, James W. Waters, esp., to Miss C. A.

At Potah Solano County, May 19, L. H. Simmone to Mass Caroline Brisks should be a format of the Supreme Court, to Miss See Virginia Swearingen, daughter of the late Richard S. Swearingen, of St. Lonia, Massouri, In San Francisco, May 31, at the residence of Occar Lewis, equ., by the Rev. H. P. Gallagher, Chas. S. Lord to Miss Elizabeth H. Mathews. beth H. Mathews.

At San Rafael May 31, Geo. L. Wratten, of Souoma, to Miss Emilie M. Drummend.

In San Francisco, May 19, at 14 o'clock a.m., Edward O'Neil, aged 35 years, a untive of Philadelphia.

At Marysville, May 15, Wm. H. Finch, aged 45 years, formerly flans.

On the Mokelumne Hill road, San Joaquin County, May 16, E. M. Fannee, aged 43 years.
A? Poverty Bar, Calaveras County, May 17, John H. Worth, aged 34 years, formerly of New-York City.
At wa, March 19, on beard ship Barreda Bros., on her pussing from Manilla, via Hong Kong, to San Francisco, Henry Thompson, carpenter, of consumption.
At Sarramento, May 20, Ann C., wife of the late Samuel Turner of Michigan, aged 61 years.
At San José, May 29, Mrs. Margaret C., wife of J. Milhon Williams, aged 77 years and 7 months.
Drowned at Farmer's Diggings, American River, May 13, Peter Lynch, aged 31 years.
At Irish Hill, near Ione, Mary Donovan, aged 28 years.
At Satramento, May 18, James Bevin, aged about 31 years.
At Satramento, May 13, Thomas Farrell, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years.

At Oreville, May 10, Eliza Ann, wife of George W. Brooks, aged 49 years, 4 months and 6 days.
At the ranch of W. H. Hasty, May 15, Joseph F. Hamlin, o

ensumption, aged 21 years.
At Stockton, May 21, of consumption, George S. Verrill, aged At Stockton, May 25, of consumption, George S. Verriii, aped 25 years.

At Outville, Stanislaus County, May 13, Mary L., wife of Abram Halsey, aged 72 years.

In San Francisco, May 24, Mrs. Mary Ann Hyde, wife of Harvey Hyde, formerly of Albany, N. Y.

At Sacramento, May 22, James McCadd, aged 32 years, a native of Iteland 228th, Washington Brown, aged 39, a native of Hillinois; 26th, Joseph Cramer, aged 40, a native of Hillinois; 27th, L. Wolders, aged 29, a native of Germany.

At Sacramento, May 20, Wun, F. Byerly, aged 23 years, a na-

e of Ohio, At Les Angeles, May 17, suddenly, John Jones, formerly of (asouth)
In San Francisco, May 27, at 10 a. m., of intermittent fever, rome R. Moon, aced 23 years, a native of Pennsylvania, but telly from Flint, Michigan.
In San Francisco, May 28, Otis Herbert Pecker, a native of

ately from Flint, Michigan.

In San Francisco, May 28, Otis Herbert Pecker, a native of Lynu, Mass, aged 29 years and 5 months.

In San Francisco, May 28, Henry Cunningham, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years, a native of Ireland.

At Mead's Rainch, near Petaluma, May 20, James F. Dunworth, aged 27 years, a native of Ireland.

Near Santa Ross, May 11, of perpetual mania, Mrs. Sarah W., wife of Winfield M. Wright, late of Mobile, aged 39 years.

In San Francisco, May 39, Lewis Gronough Robinson, youngest son of Richard P. and Mary Ellis Robinson, aged 7 years of 2 days.

In San Francisco, and P. and Mary Ellis Robinson, aged 7 months and 2 days.

Near Mission, San Jose, May 24, Elizabeth Jones, wife of William Jenes, aged 50 years.

At sea, on board ship Gauntiet, April 30, on passage to this port, James Jackson, a native of Beliast.

At sea, Feb. 74, on board ship Aspasia, at this port, from New-York, Wm. Finney, seaman of Blackstone, Mass. He fell from the maintop-sail yard to the deck, fracturing his skull. He died about two hours after the ac ident bappened.

Drowned in Francisco, River, in Feb. lack, Wm. Clarke, son of the Hon, John H. Clarke, Rhode Island, and brother of Capt. Chas. Clarke of San Francisco.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

GUATEMALA.

Dates are to the 23d of May. On the 30th of April a convention was signed between H. B. M.'s Government and that of the Republic of Guatemala, relative to the boundary between the latter and British

Honduras.
Charles L. Wyke, esq., British Chargé d'Affaires, having obtained leave of absence, the legation is left in chage of William Hall, esq., the British Vice-Consul.
Sr. Jose Maria Vela Yrissarri has been named Secretary of Legation for Guatemala in the United States.

SAN SALVADOR.

SAN SALVADOR.

Dates from San Salvador, the capital, are to May 25.
The waterworks of the capital, destroyed by the earthquake of 1854, are being repaired.
On the 25th of April an attempt was made to assassinate Gen. Hernandez, Governor of the Department of Cuseutlar. The General was severely, but not mertally, wounded. The assassin, a shoemaker, was arrested and afterward shot.
The question between the Republic and that of Honduras assumes every day a more serious aspect, and almost seems to indicate that war is inevitable. Guatemala, it is thought, would interfere to preserve the

mala, it is thought, would interfere to preserve the peace, if possible, between the two States. Gen. Bracamonte had been sent to the Honduras frontier of the province of San Miguel, to watch the fugitive Salvadorians.

COSTA RICA.

COSTA RICA.

Dates from San Joré are to May 28. The ordinary session of the Legislature was opened on the let of May by the President of Congress, in the absence of the President of the Republic, who did not reach the capital until the 5th.

May by the President of Congress, in the absence the President of the Republic, who did not reach the capital until the 5th.

On the 8th the President's Message was delivered to Congress. After congratulating the country on its peace and presperity, and alluding to his late visit to Nicaragua in language from which it is impossible to draw any conclusion, his Excellency states that the friendly relations between Costa Rica, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Honduras and Guate mala are daily growing stronger. The relations between the Government and those of the other Spanish American Republics continue with all the interest that a common race, origin, customs and religion inspire.

The relations with the North Americans are friendly and sought to be extended; but President Mora says that the administration act on false information, that all the reclamations except one are on account of Walker's fillibusters, and that his Government resists and will resist to the utmost the acknowledgment of

and will resist to the utmost the acknowledgment of any of these claims, that Costa Rica has her demands for damages, and calls attention to the fact that Wm. Walker and his companions have not yet been pun-ished.

SOUTH-AMERICA.

CHILI.

The most important news from Chili is the confirmation of the report that the revolution had been quelled by the Government. An encounter which took place on the 29th April, near Serena, appears to have put an end to all hopes of the revolutionary party. In the engagement from 130 to 200 were killed altogether; many of the revolutionary army were made prisoners; but Gailo, the leader, and a large number of officers, effected their escape, and it is supposed, crossed ever the Argentine Provinces.

feeted their escape, and it is supposed, crossed ever the Argentine Provinces.

The northern ports have again been opened to commerce by the Government, and confidence in business appears to be quite restored.

A meeting of about eighty Indian chiefs had been held in Southern Chili, for the purpose, it is feared, of devising means to revenge the death of Indians killed during the last encounters. It is probable the Government will send troops to keep them in check.

The Austrian frigate Novara, with the scientific expedition on board, had sailed from Valparaiso for Gibraitar, on her way back to Austria.

BOLIVIA.

From Bolivia we have peaceful accounts of the state of the Republic. President Linarez was about convoking a special Congress at Sucre, for the purpose of resigning the dictatorial power with which he had been invested; the liberty of the press had been reestablished; certain franchess had been granted to the mining districts of Corocoro; the ladies of La Paz were organizing a charitable society for the relief of the indigent in the country; everywhere, says El Telegrofo, we feel the beneficent influence of civilization; nor is it possible to deny that Bolivia advances not only in institutions, but in ideas and feelings.

Reports from Buenos Ayres are highly favorable, the State enjoying a greater share of peace and prosperity than for a length of time.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION. From the Argentine Confederation dates are to the th April. The old war with Buenos Ayres was agi-

attad with considerable vehemence.

In Uruguay (Province of Entre-Rios,) a demonstration had taken place, promoted by some headstrong persons, and a petition was presented to Guegress demanding that war should be instantly declared against

manding that war should be instantly declared against the Titan who opposes the organization of the River Plate Republic.

The manifestation was followed by the renewal of the distinction of the Rosas party, the end of red ribbon attached to the hat; with the difference that, instead of the old motto: "Death to the Savage Unitarians!" The motto now used is: "Those who combat." the Federal Constitution are Traitors!"

The demonstration of Uruguay, as might be expected, was followed by similar movements in Parana, Rosario, San Luis, San Juan, Mendoza and the other Provinces, and will probably be so throughout the whole country, as there is no lack of papers which qualify as noble and necessary the war with Buenos Ayres.

Attroop Sepuction .- Dorn Levine, of No. 96 Baxter street, alleges that a German, named Shean Max, began paying attentions to her some two months ago, and promised her marriage. Subsequently, on Sunday evening, the 19th inst., after taking her to various places of amusement, he induced her to accompany him to his room, No. 6 Bayard street, and remained with him all night, he promising to marry her next morning. She found to her sorrow, however, that the " text morning" pever came. The accused was committed by Justice Osborn for trial.

Passing Ban Money.—Wallace Le More having passed a \$3 counterfeit bill upon the White River of Bethel, Vt., was committed for examination yesterday by Justice Quack-subash.